

LABOR UNDER ATTACK ACROSS GLOBE

GUARD CALLED IN TO BREAK HORMEL STRIKE

Nearly 900 National Guardsmen were dispatched on January 20th by Minnesota's governor to break up mass picketing that was preventing scabs from entering Hormel's Austin plant. Some 1500 workers struck the plant (Hormel's largest) August 17th after the company reduced wages unilaterally, also slashing benefits and work rules.

At *Industrial Worker* press time, meatpackers are considering a proposal issued by a Government mediator which contains concessions only slightly less severe than those prompting the strike. Some 600 scabs, half of them union members, are reported (by Hormel) to have gone to work since the plant re-opened January 13th. And the company continues to hire scabs, taking advantage of high unemployment in the surrounding area.

In response to the scabbing, strikers stepped up picketing (until prevented from doing so by the National Guard) and dispatched pickets to other Hormel plants—at two of which workers had asked the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) international to sanction roving pickets. The international refused, instead calling on strikers to capitulate. On an ABC Nightline television show, the UFCW representative defended Hormel's position on the strike, arguing that workers should accept concessions in order to establish an industry-standard wage.

Roving pickets have been dispatched to nine Hormel plants, calling on workers (who are also members of the UFCW) to honor picket lines and stop undercutting the strike. The other plants all agreed to concessions rejected by Austin's workers, and had been working overtime to help the company fill orders. Workers at Dallas, Texas; Fremont, Nebraska; and Ottumwah, Iowa showed strong support, but when hundreds of workers were fired for honoring picket lines, many began crossing. Picket lines in California, Washington, and Wisconsin were honored by only a few workers. In addition, the local had called for a national boycott against Hormel, which markets a variety of beef and hog products under brand names like Dinty Moore, Little Sizzlers, and Spam.

National Guardsmen withdrew from Hormel gates on January 29th, but were expected to return if the union mounted picket lines to stop scabs.

An effective campaign of roving pickets, mass picket lines to stop scabs at the Austin plant (Hormel's largest; the Ottumwah plant where picketing has been most effective is the company's second-largest), and a national boycott could still bring Hormel to the bargaining table and win this strike, which has come to be a symbol of workers' determination to halt the concessions tide despite the sellout policies of their national "leaders". But serious divisions have appeared within the local union which may lead to defeat: On January 24th a majority of the Local P-9 Executive Board briefly recalled roving pickets on the curious ground that Hormel would be less likely to settle if the union was hurting it economically. A strike which began with virtually unanimous support now has many (former) union members scabbing. Austin's mayor, a striking member of the union, agreed to call in the National Guard to break the strike.

Whatever happens, one thing is clear: Concessions must be stopped. Only rank-and-file direct action and solidarity can do the job. And if the business unions and the bureaucrats stand in the way, workers should toss them aside and build One Big Union of the working class.

THE MINIMUM WAGE: A SINKING FLOOR

The day President Reagan took office in 1981, the minimum wage was \$3.35 an hour: \$134 for a 40-hour week, \$6,964 for a full-time year. And today it still is, though inflation has driven its value below 40% of the average hourly private wage.

Don't hold your breath, however, as you wait for Congress to raise the minimum wage to \$4.33—the traditional level of 50% of the private wage. The best we can hope for from that bowl of jellyfish is that they will continue to resist Administration pressure to reduce the minimum wage to \$2.50 for teenagers. Only massive organizing among the least-organized and worst-paid sector of the workforce will bring enough wage hikes to lift the working poor above the poverty line.



Associated Press

Hormel's workers continue their strike, despite scabberding by the National Guard, and have recently begun

spreading the strike to other Hormel plants.

UNION-BUSTING IN HOUSTON PORTS

Houston dockworkers are fighting efforts to break their union, the International Longshoremen's Association. After 50 years of job control in Houston's ports, Houston Stevedores Incorporated reached a sweetheart agreement with the Teamsters to unload ships for wages ranging from \$8 to \$11 an hour (and no benefits), undercutting ILA wages (after concessions) of \$17 an hour. This move in Houston ports follows similar Teamster-boss union-busting efforts in Eastern Gulf ports which have cut deeply into ILA stevedoring.

Dockworkers have responded with mass picketing, sometimes preventing Teamsters from unloading ships, despite a court order issued last June. More than 300 ILA members picketed Dock 8—which Houston Stevedores has asked to have permanently assigned to it for its scab operation—January 2nd, resulting in a day-long standoff after which ILA members unloaded the ship in question.

With high unemployment and the desperate straits many workers find themselves in, along with a union movement that encompasses only a small fraction of the workforce, it is not surprising that the bosses are able to recruit scabs to break the remaining strongholds of union power. The Teamsters' decision to give this union-busting the cover of a union contract is also not surprising—in view of that organization's actions over the last few decades—but it is shameful.

MORE CONCESSIONS AT EASTERN

Eastern Airlines workers accepted concessions in 1983 and again in 1984, hoping to save their jobs by putting their bosses on a sound financial footing. Unlike many workers who accepted permanent givebacks, however, these workers figured that while they were willing to give concessions for a while to help their bosses escape the consequences of their mismanagement, ultimately wages ought to be restored to their original levels.

The 18% pay cuts agreed to by the three unions representing Eastern workers in the last round of concessions expired in December and January, and Eastern—which slashed fares in the last quarter of 1985—pleaded poverty, demanding \$500 million a year in permanent concessions from Machinists, flight attendants (represented by the Transport Workers Union), and Pilots. Flight attendants offered to accept the 18% pay cut on a temporary basis, but Eastern management responded by

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unilaterally slashing wages 20%, lengthening the workday, and laying off 1,010 of the 7,200 attendants. Though attendants authorized strike action, the union is seeking to re-open negotiations and is pursuing legal action. At *Industrial Worker* press time Eastern's 4300 pilots were balloting on whether to strike February 25th; negotiations broke down when Eastern management rejected a union proposal for binding arbitration, insisting on concessions similar to those imposed on attendants.

Proponents of concessions claim that they save jobs by giving employers breathing room to return to profitability. But Eastern's workers are learning that they only embolden the bosses to demand ever-deeper cuts.

MAY DAY IS COMING...

...and May 1986 marks the Haymarket centenary. Our May issue will carry May Day greetings, and if we get enough we hope to put out a 16-page issue for the occasion, with a special supplement on the International Labor Conference and revolutionary unionism today. Rates for these greetings will be a nominal \$10 for one column inch, \$30 for four column inches, \$50 for a half-column, and \$100 for a half-page. If your greetings ad requires excessive typesetting or layout, or a reduction or enlargement, please add \$5.

This paper carries no commercial advertising, even if smuggled into a May Day greeting.

The deadline for May Day greetings ads (and all other copy for the May Day issue) is March 20th. Get them in earlier if you can. The issue will be mailed out in plenty of time to reach all readers by May Day, so if you want extra copies of this issue to pass around let us know by then (and enclose 15¢ per copy with your order for this special issue).



LEFT SIDE

The California Condor has practically disappeared. The magnificent bird with the phenomenal wingspread. The cousin of the sacred bird of the Incas, who revered this great bird as the western plainspeople revered the eagle. No more will this noble creature be seen flying over the arid California mountains. This noble condor that the modern California ranchers referred to as "that dirty bird". The California Condor was not a predatory creature. Its meat diet consisted of carrion, and today's dominant culture seems to hold in contempt those animals who do not kill. Rambo would never wear a condor feather.

The last wild female condor died of lead poisoning. Pollution has been creating a problem for many species of wild birds by making their egg shells too thin and brittle to ensure the emergence of the next generation. Those of us creatures who read may have never even noticed the passing into oblivion of the California Condor, and perhaps cared even less. But whenever something unique disappears, never to return, our World becomes a poorer place to live.

The cynic will pooh-pooh and ask why such a big deal over a condor. After all, look at all the dinosaurs that have long since vanished. Yes, the dinosaurs, the mastodon, the sabre-tooth tiger, the mammoth, and countless other prehistoric creatures. But one must take into account that the disappearance of these creatures took place over millions of years, and that they did not really disappear but were modified into different forms through evolutionary process and adaptation to changing ecological conditions. It is only within the last century that there has been wholesale extinction of entire animal and plant species of unprecedented magnitude. Because a certain segment of a race of two-legged creatures have discovered a technology they do not know how to handle, many life forms have already vanished, and many more are on the verge of extinction.

That beautiful expanse of earth along the Pacific Coast that has come to be known as California is a veritable garden worthy of the envy of countless hosts of Creators. There the eons have evolved a unique ecosystem that has attracted and welcomed many species, both four-legged and two-legged. A temperamental land, as is any where the mountains are washed with salt water, it would richly reward all who lived there.

This was the land where lived thousands of Indian peoples who had never had occasion to engage in the destructive futility of warfare that other human creatures were prone to pursue. One European anthropologist was nonplussed upon seeing that these original Californians regarded as nothing more than barroom brawls the glorious battles and campaigns to which Western culture dedicated itself with such fervor. On an Earth that yields enough for all, there was no need for the ethic of warfare.

Only a few of these native Californians remain, however, as successive generations of two-legged invaders have offered rewards of money for dead coyotes and dead Indians alike. The sons of these invaders recently slaughtered herds of wild donkeys who were doing nothing more than living off the dry California land. These same sons have built nuclear installations right on the San Andreas Fault. The tall redwoods that have stood for thousands of years, even before the god of the invaders was invented, are now in danger of extinction as lumber barons assert their "property rights". It is an obscenity that creatures whose lifespans are less than a century feel they have dominion over living things that have existed for millennia.

But the lumber barons are short-sighted creatures who are abetted by the short-sightedness of hosts of their fellow humans. One can only conclude that it is destructive folly to deplete the tree life of this planet while there is so much rock and clay building material available, and such material is not only sturdier but also fireproof. In the meantime, ivory dealers in the Orient are stockpiling the greater part of their stock until the elephant becomes extinct so they can ask any price they wish for ivory.

Life on this Earth as it could and should be is being seriously threatened by one insignificant aberration of animal life. This lone animal is a serious danger not only to its own species, but also to other forms of life, because of its failure to advance along with the technology it has discovered. This two-legged creature is the most destructive beast that has ever existed. Because the insatiable greed of an insignificant number of these creatures is abetted by the ignorance and/or cowardice of the vast majority, the balance of Nature continues to be violated.

Ishi the Yahi is dead, and his nation is gone forever. The last female California Condor is dead, and her nation is gone forever. How many more will disappear before our two-legged species realizes that its own time is getting short?

C. C. Redcloud

Make the Boss Apply Himself!

Had your fill of intimidating job-application forms? How often are we obliged to reveal our names, numbers, and entire history in the scant hope that we will get a job that will usually turn out to be the same as the others we've had, lost, got fired or laid off from, quit, or just didn't even start?

Well, here's an application we can give prospective employers and save ourselves a lot of time we would otherwise waste filling out their forms. This way we can weed out the dead-end jobs and turn the whole process around on them. We can select a job on the basis of their employerability, check *them* out first, and shop around. I'd like to see the way they'd squirm if they had to answer the kinds of questions we get asked all the time.

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYERS

(We Are Equal Opportunity Workers)

Name of company: Address: Phone Number: Postal Box: Assets: Liabilities: Other Holdings: Bank Account Number(s): Swiss Account Number(s):

Has company ever been cited for, investigated for, convicted of, or suspected of any violation or wrongdoing by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or local law-enforcement or fire officials? If not, why not? Explain in detail. (Use additional sheets if necessary.)

What union represents the workers? If none, why? Explain in detail.

Name(s) and address(es) of owner(s) of company: Own home(s)? Value: Bank account number(s): Credit cards: Loans: Ever been bonded? Refused? Why? Driver's-license number: DWI convictions? Pleaded guilty to lesser offense?

Makes and models of automobiles, boats, planes, recreational vehicles: (Use extra sheets.) List memberships in country clubs, fitness clubs, racket clubs, yacht clubs, and the like.

Owner's status: Single or married? Why? Shackin' up? If married, does he still beat his wife? His children? Kick his dog?

Names and addresses of managers, supervisors, company stools, yo-yos (those who keep coming back) with all of the information requested above for each (since they were probably required to provide it before being hired).

Do owner(s), manager(s), supervisor(s), company stools, or yo-yos use, or have they ever used, possessed, transported, bought, or sold, any controlled substances (including alcohol) of any kind? How often? Why do they drink so much?

Job description: What exactly are the duties expected? (Be brief and specific.)

Pay information: What is the rate of pay? Actual take-home pay? When is the next raise, and how much? And the next?

Overtime: Is it mandatory? If so, why? (Explain in detail.) What is the rate of pay for overtime work, and what will the actual take-home pay be for overtime? Is it really worth the extra work, or would workers be better off spending more time with their families? Would you do it?

*EDUCATION *ORGANIZATION *EMANCIPATION



AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

Industrial Worker

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CORRECTIONS

A number of substantial errors crept into our February issue.

On Page 4 ("Lessons of a 40-Minute Free-Speech Fight") a fellow worker notes how being surrounded by 14 cops boosts literature sales, pointing out that the IWW lit vendors thus besieged took in more than \$200 in just half an hour. (The amount was mistakenly type-set as \$20.)

On Page 7 ("Did You Notice?") the figures for South African infant mortality should have read: 13 per thousand live births for white South Africans, 90 per thousand for blacks overall, and 282 per thousand for rural blacks.

Lunch and coffee breaks: How long? How often? Is there a clean place to eat lunch and drink coffee? Why not? Explain in detail. (Use extra sheets.)

Vacation: With pay? If not, why not? Explain.

Job safety: Is the job safe? Have there been any accidents? How many? Why have there been so many? Describe in detail safety equipment and procedures which demonstrate efforts to avoid accidents.

Medical and dental coverage: If none, why not?

Pension plan: If none, why not?

Warning: The workers reserve the right to stop working anytime there is an injury to any worker on any level of industry anywhere.

Probationary period: It is understood that if the company is accepted for employment there will be a period for the workers to decide if the contract is upheld by said company. Any violation will be considered just cause for immediate dismissal of said company.

Good Pay or Bum Work!

Bob Young, X332136

Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World

THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON! THERE CAN BE NO PEACE SO LONG AS HUNGER AND WANT ARE FOUND AMONG MILLIONS OF WORKING PEOPLE AND THE FEW, WHO MAKE UP THE EMPLOYING CLASS, HAVE ALL THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE.

BETWEEN THESE TWO CLASSES A STRUGGLE MUST GO ON UNTIL THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD ORGANIZE AS A CLASS, TAKE POSSESSION OF THE EARTH AND THE MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION, AND ABOLISH THE WAGE SYSTEM.

WE FIND THAT THE CENTERING OF THE MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES INTO FEWER AND FEWER HANDS MAKES THE TRADE UNIONS UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE EVER GROWING POWER OF THE EMPLOYING CLASS. THE TRADE UNIONS FOSTER A STATE OF AFFAIRS WHICH ALLOWS ONE SET OF WORKERS TO BE PITTED AGAINST ANOTHER SET OF WORKERS IN THE SAME INDUSTRY, THEREBY HELPING DEFEAT ONE ANOTHER IN WAGE WARS. MOREOVER, THE TRADE UNIONS AID THE EMPLOYING CLASS TO MISLEAD THE WORKERS INTO THE BELIEF THAT THE WORKING CLASS HAVE INTERESTS IN COMMON WITH THEIR EMPLOYERS.

THESE CONDITIONS CAN BE CHANGED AND THE INTEREST OF THE WORKING CLASS UPHOLD ONLY BY AN ORGANIZATION FORMED IN SUCH A WAY THAT ALL ITS MEMBERS IN ANY ONE INDUSTRY, OR IN ALL INDUSTRIES IF NECESSARY, CEASE WORK WHENEVER A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT IS ON IN ANY DEPARTMENT THEREOF, THUS MAKING AN INJURY TO ONE AN INJURY TO ALL.

INSTEAD OF THE CONSERVATIVE MOTTO, "A FAIR DAY'S WAGE FOR FAIR DAY'S WORK," WE MUST INSCRIBE ON OUR BANNER THE REVOLUTIONARY WATCHWORD, "ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM."

IT IS THE HISTORIC MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS TO DO AWAY WITH CAPITALISM. THE ARMY OF PRODUCTION MUST BE ORGANIZED, NOT ONLY FOR THE EVERY-DAY STRUGGLE WITH CAPITALISTS, BUT ALSO TO CARRY ON PRODUCTION WHEN CAPITALISM SHALL HAVE BEEN OVERTHROWN. BY ORGANIZING INDUSTRIALLY WE ARE FORMING THE STRUCTURE OF THE NEW SOCIETY WITHIN THE SHELL OF THE OLD.

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME: BIGGER AND WORSE

There were more than 3,000 corporate mergers and acquisitions in 1985, almost twice as many as in 1980. And their value is growing: 1984's record \$125 billion was equaled last year. Where is the money for these corporate buyouts coming from? First from the pockets of their employees, of course, but all US taxpayers contributed their share, thanks to the tax breaks written into the Reagan tax-reduction program passed with bipartisan support in 1981.

Case in point: In December General Electric plunked down \$6.28 billion in cash to buy RCA, the ninth-largest industrial corporation in the Fortune 500. In the 1970s, GE was paying taxes at the going rate for corporations of about 35%. But from 1982 through 1983 it paid no taxes at all, and actually got a \$283 million refund. In 1984, GE paid a piddling \$185 million in taxes. But over those four years it reported profits of \$9.5 billion, so its four-year tax rate was just over 1% not counting its 3% rebate.

The rationale for this extravagant corporate welfare program was that it would encourage investment in industrial "plant" and lead to productive expansion: the so-called re-industrialization of American economy. But big corporations like GE have used their tax windfalls to buy other corporations, even though by every form of accounting except capitalism these bloated businesses grow less efficient with size, as corporate bureaucrats spend so much of their time playing Monopoly that they forget all about producing products. This is a secondary consideration, however, compared to the money-making advantages of summary plant closings, sudden divestitures, capital flight, union-busting, and reducing the leverage of consumers to affect decisions about quality and price.

The more-cynical among the working class might be tempted to find a grain of comfort in the spectacle of capitalists knifing each other in the back. But alas, no. It was for these types of situations that the golden parachute was invented.

Take the example of William Granger, chairperson of Beatrice Companies for four months in 1985, when ex-Esmark chairperson Don Kelly and Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts, and Company consummated a \$6.2 billion takeover of the food and consumer-products giant. Granger got a seven-million-dollar executive-severance package. Beatrice executive vice-president David Lipson will get \$4.4 million. James Dutt, the man Granger replaced, will get \$3.8 million. And a coterie of Beatrice's smaller fry had parachutes ranging between \$2 and \$3 million.

The term "fat parasites" is not applied to our bosses without good reason.

plp

WHAT PRICE FOR A WORKER'S LIFE?

CHEMICAL BLASTS KILL TWO

A tank containing 2,000 pounds of ammonium dichromate exploded January 17th in Ashtabula, Ohio, killing 2 workers, injuring at least 18, and sending a green cloud into the air. The explosion took place in the processing area of a Diamond Shamrock Corporation plant which manufactures paint pigment.

KERR-McGEE MURDERS WORKER

James Harrison died painfully January 4th, his lungs destroyed when he inhaled hydrogen fluoride in a radioactive acid cloud that had trapped him in Kerr-McGee's Gore, Oklahoma uranium-processing plant. Some 30 other workers and at least 70 people living downwind from the plant were hospitalized for injuries or testing.

Fellow Worker Harrison's death will be written up in the Government's books as another industrial accident, just like the other "accidents" that kill hundreds of our fellow workers each year. But it's nothing of the kind—he was murdered by the bosses in their relentless pursuit of profits.

Harrison was killed when an overfilled tank of uranium hexafluoride (a raw material for nuclear fuel) which was being heated on a foreman's orders to liquefy the gas (in violation of Government regulations) ruptured. Fifteen weeks before, a Government safety inspector had warned that a real danger of such an incident existed, and had reported that the company was only in marginal compliance with safety regulations, and had an excessive number of violations. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission responded by renewing Kerr-McGee's license on a conditional basis, giving the company until March 1986 to report "scenarios which could result in cylinder rupture" and steps to prevent same.

In a January 9th editorial decrying "criminal carelessness", the *New York Times* noted that Harrison was not killed by a freak accident, but fell victim to unsafe handling of hazardous chemicals. American chemical plants average five accidents a day. Since 1980, the Environmental Protection Agency reports that at least 139 people have been killed by these "accidents" and another 1500 injured.

Had FW Harrison been a member of a union that educated its members on the hazards of the materials they worked with and took direct action to ensure that the bosses were prevented from endangering workers' lives and health, he might be alive today. As long as workers leave such matters to the Government and the bosses, they will continue to kill and maim us on the job.

FLORIDA BOSS CHARGED WITH ENDANGERING WORKERS

For the first time ever, the Federal Government has pressed criminal charges against the owner of a company



MUTUAL AID FOR INJURED WORKERS: In Rhode Island (a state with a relatively liberal Workers' Compensation system), about 40,000 workers were injured on the job in 1985. Of these, more than 13,000 claimed lost work time and pay as well as medical expenses. Of these 13,000 lost-time claims, employers contested almost half. Though workers eventually won about 90% of the cases, employer harassment of injured workers has left these workers without income or compensation for an average of 11 months. And the situation of workers claiming compensation for occupational diseases is even worse. In response to these conditions, Rhode Island injured workers—aided by the Rhode Island Committee on Occupational Safety and Health—formed the Injured Workers of Rhode Island (IWORI). One of a very few such groups in the US (similar organizations may be found in California, Massachusetts, and Washington), IWORI is eager to help other injured-workers groups get started. It can be contacted at 340 Lockwood Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02907.

BLAMING THE VICTIM (AGAIN): Occupational-health activists are fuming at a report issued by the US Surgeon General titled "The Health Consequences of Smoking: Cancer and Chronic Lung Disease in the Workplace". The report's conclusion is that "for the majority of American workers, cigarette smoking represents a



for knowingly subjecting his employees to health hazards. The boss, Arthur Greer, runs four hazardous-waste-disposal companies in Orlando, Florida.

According to the grand jury that brought the charges under the 1980 Federal Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, Greer's employees were instructed to sniff samples from drums of chemical wastes to determine their contents and ignite samples of wastes in soft-drink cans to find out whether the chemicals would burn. The grand jury said Greer had had chemical wastes dumped on the ground, resold wastes he had agreed to deliver for disposal, had drums containing hazardous chemicals labeled "non-hazardous", and submitted inflated invoices to the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation for waste cleanup.

RANK-AND-FILE ACTION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Some 21 UAW members were laid off last August at an Adrian, Michigan bronze-casting foundry. In fall the work began to pick up, and management began demanding overtime from the remaining workers. They refused, and threatened a strike when two foremen attempted to do the work. As a result two laid-off workers were called back. The need for more workers continued to increase throughout the fall, and with foundry workers standing firm on not working overtime, all 21 laid-off workers have been recalled.

This spirit of solidarity, whereby an injury to one is made the concern of all, is to be commended. We see far too little of it in business unions today, but look forward to the day when such solidarity will stretch beyond union jurisdictional boundaries and create One Big Union of working-class solidarity.

X332142

greater cause of death and disability than their workplace environment". Nobody but the tobacco industry disputes the dangers of smoking. And it is clear that many occupational hazards (most notably asbestos) are more dangerous to workers who smoke than to workers who don't. Clearly any worker who smokes would be better off for quitting. However, as the Surgeon General's report admits, there is no such thing as a workplace hazard that endangers only smokers. Indeed, for many hazards, the increased risk for exposed non-smokers (as compared to other non-smokers) is about the same as the risk for exposed smokers (as compared to non-exposed smokers). The report fails to mention non-smoking-related occupational cancers (such as asbestos-related cancer of the colon and nickel-related lung cancer), and lies to exaggerate the role of smoking in occupational cancer. For example, it claims that asbestos workers exposed to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's legal level of asbestos "will not substantially elevate the rate of lung cancer in exposed workers above the rate of the general population". In reality, the general mortality rate for lung cancer is about 48 per hundred thousand, while of workers exposed to the legal limit for asbestos, 4400 per hundred thousand die of lung cancer. The Surgeon General's report is, in fact, an example of what is called in the spy business "disinformation"—false information planted to confuse the enemy. We know who planted it—and who they think of as the enemy.

GRAPES OF WRATH: Remember the fuss last summer about the pesticide-poisoned watermelons coming out of California? Seems that California grape growers are using pesticides much more toxic than Aldar, the pesticide that poisoned several watermelon lovers (and who knows how many farm workers) before bad publicity forced recall of the tainted fruit. The two most-toxic grape-field pesticides are Parathion (which is responsible for more US farm-worker deaths than any other pesticide) and its close relative Phosdrin. Both are from the group of chemicals known as "organophosphates",

WHICH SIDE ARE THEY ON?

The AFL-CIO leadership went to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) January 3rd seeking a Taft-Hartley injunction to limit picketing by 12 members of The Newspaper Guild who struck the federation's Food and Allied Service Trades (FAST) department the day before. Workers were demanding parity with other AFL employees working similar jobs, but paid seven to ten thousand dollars more a year. They returned to work January 13th after winning a 52.3% pay hike over four years.

The strike began when workers set up picket lines at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington DC, asking other AFL-CIO workers for support. Some 400 employees honored the lines, staying off work January 2nd and 3rd, though more than 30 AFL officials, including Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Donohue, crossed picket lines. The AFL then went to the NLRB, claiming that FAST was a separate employer and that strikers therefore could not legally picket an AFL-CIO headquarters entrance the federation had set aside for non-strikers. (This is the same position as that taken by construction contractors who set up separate gates to prevent union solidarity. Several years ago the AFL-CIO tried to get Congress to legalize such "common situs" picketing.)

Strikers withdrew pickets from the non-strikers entrance January 6th, and the AFL-CIO withdrew the NLRB petition when the strike was settled. But next time you see an AFL-CIO official singing the Wobbly anthem "Solidarity Forever", you might ask just who they're in solidarity with.

(adapted from *Labor Notes*)

THE MANAGER'S BRAINS are under the worker's cap.

developed by the German Government during the Second World War as nerve gasses. Since they affect insect nervous systems as well as those of humans, they were pressed into service as pesticides after the War. Until last year, grape growers' use of pesticides like Parathion and Phosdrin was limited by United Farm Workers union contracts. Growers have since refused to negotiate, and are hoping to break the UFW in the grape fields—the union's first and strongest base. The employer offensive against the UFW has more to do with the union's insistence on limiting the poisoning of its members than with wages or benefits. The UFW has struck growers refusing to negotiate new contracts (only about 3% of the US grape harvest is being worked by union members) and has called for a boycott of scab grapes.

CHEMICAL CLASS WARFARE: For at least a decade, every health researcher not employed by the petrochemical industry has acknowledged as a matter of course that benzene (commonly used as a solvent and in the manufacture of detergents, dyes, plastics, putty, rubber, and the like) is a highly-dangerous substance, capable of damaging the liver and nervous system and causing leukemia at the current US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) legal limit of 10 parts per million (ppm). The proposal of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to reduce the limit to 1 ppm is inadequate (no exposure to benzene is safe, and the NIOSH proposal would leave 27,000 US workers exposed). Also, the 1-ppm standard would cover only the level of benzene in the air, when 30 to 40% of benzene exposure is through the skin (like most solvents, benzene can pass into the blood through the unbroken skin, and can pass quickly through most rubber and plastic protective gloves), though it would still be a major improvement over the current situation. Unfortunately, the major unions representing benzene-exposed workers have spent at least the last five years feuding with OSHA to get a new regulation on benzene (which wouldn't be enforced anyway), rather than organizing their members to refuse to work with benzene.

LABOR UNDER ATTACK...

FORD WORKERS STRIKE OVER JOB CONDITIONS

Some 5200 UAW members struck Ford's Lorain, Ohio plant recently over working conditions. The Lorain plant has one of Ford's "employee involvement" programs, supposed to develop non-adversarial labor relations by allowing workers total input on conditions. But last fall Ford sped up production, cut back the workforce, and violated contractual health and safety provisions.

UAW Local 425 first responded by filing grievances, and then resorted to a two-week strike when too many grievances accumulated. This was the first UAW strike against Ford in eight years, and its quick resolution shows the advantages of strikes and direct action over schemes to co-operate with management.

As a result of the strike, 44 workers were rehired. Eight had been fired by the company, and 36 were on layoff. 29 of the rehired workers will be available for relief assignments. (Before the strike, workers had to wait as long as four or five hours for "emergency relief" on the line.)

Unsafe paint spraying in unventilated areas has been ended (spraying was reduced from 47 locations to just 7 well-ventilated areas), and heating and ventilation are to be improved throughout the plant.

The settlement ending the strike was ratified by an 82% vote. The Lorain plant—like most US auto plants—has been the site of intense speedups in recent years. Its 5200 workers now turn out more vehicles than 7,000 workers did in 1979, and Ford is also planning further cutbacks.

RETRENCHMENT HITS SOUTHEAST ASIAN WORKERS

American workers who have bought the lie that "foreign" workers are taking their jobs should take a look at what's happening in Southeast Asia, where recession is creating massive unemployment.

In Malaysia "retrenchment", as it is called, has put 30,000 out of work in the last year. If you add to this the 40,000 Malaysian construction workers recently expelled from Singapore and the thousands more permanently laid off from tin mines and rubber estates in the last few years, more than 100,000 workers have been put out of work.

Sectors hit by retrenchment include:

- Tin mining: 20,000 jobs lost since 1980.
- Rubber estates: 16,000 jobs lost in the last three years, 5600 in the last year alone.
- Electronics: 10,000 workers thrown out of work in the last year, with perhaps another 30,000 headed for the chopping block.
- Textiles: 8,000 retrenchments in the last two years, and thousands more coming in the next few months.
- Marine engineering, banking and investment, tractor, auto, matchstick, plywood, toy, and hotel industries have all been hit hard by permanent layoffs and shutdowns.

And Malaysia is not alone. Some 25,000 Indonesian workers have lost their jobs in the last year, most in the industrial and commercial centers of Java, Northern Sumatra, and Eastern Kalimantan. Singapore, as mentioned above, recently sent at least 40,000 Malaysian construction workers packing. These workers will find themselves in stiff competition with thousands of Indonesian construction hands employed in Malaysia, many of them illegally at rock-bottom wages. Retrenchment is also behind much of the class warfare in the Philippines.

Bosses, of course, blame rising labor costs and slack demand for the crisis. But workers see greed as the main culprit, noting that many companies are introducing automated machinery to displace workers, particularly in the textile and electronics industries. This growing realization is leading to greater resistance by Southeast Asian workers.

As the above report indicates, automation, plant shutdowns, and job displacement are facts of life for workers all over the globe, not just in the US. Such global problems require global responses. Not nationalistic appeals to "Buy American" or "Buy Japanese", but only international labor solidarity can begin to turn things around for workers. World Labor Needs a Union!

Mike Hargis

MASSIVE SOUTH AFRICAN LAYOFF: On January 6th South Africa's second-largest mining concern, Gencor, dismissed 20,000 non-white workers at a platinum mine after they refused to call off a strike. The firing of about two-thirds of the company's workforce was one of the largest mass dismissals in recent years. The struck mine produces about a fifth of the platinum available in non-"Communist" countries. The work stoppage, begun January 1st over wages and working conditions, took place in the nominally-independent "tribal" homeland of Bophuthatswana. Most of the workers were not unionized: The National Union of Miners is not recognized in the homeland, and therefore could not officially become embroiled in the dispute.

CONCESSIONS AT MAZDA

A secret 1984 agreement between the United Auto Workers and Mazda for a soon-to-open plant in Flat Rock, Michigan contains a number of major concessions, including lower pay and givebacks on seniority and work rules. A draft copy of the agreement, which remains secret, was obtained and released by the president of a Saint Paul Ford local, and reported in the February 1986 issue

of *Labor Notes*.

The agreement undermines UAW contracts at the Big Three auto companies, especially since Mazda is closely linked to Ford. Ford owns 25% of Mazda, sold Mazda the Flat Rock plant, and plans to purchase and market under its own name cars produced there. These cars will probably replace Ford's Mustang line, allowing the shutdown of Ford's Dearborn assembly plant.

WV Photo



TRIBUNE STRIKE UNDERCUT BY UNION SCABBING

Four weeks after more than 10,000 workers rallied at the *Chicago Tribune* printing plant in support of striking typographers, pressmen, and mailers, the pressmen's union (affiliated with the Graphic Communications International Union) has offered to return to work if the *Trib* will resume negotiations. At press time the *Trib* had not yet responded to this offer, and phone calls to *Tribune* management were not returned.

If the pressmen do return to work, their defection will deal a heavy blow to the six-and-a-half-month-old strike, already crippled by massive union scabbing. The paper's drivers, represented by the Teamsters, electricians, and other craft unions, have scabbed since the strike began, and paperhandlers were ordered back to work by GCIU officials early on, as their contract provides for binding arbitration. The two unions, both affiliated with the International Typographical Union, that would be left to continue the strike should the pressmen return would almost certainly be defeated, as the mailers have been replaced by scabs and the typographers are largely redundant. The pressmen's offer follows a ruling by the NLRB acknowledging that the *Tribune* had provoked the strike by refusing to negotiate in good faith.

January 4th saw only the second mass picketing of the *Tribune* since the strike began, with thousands of workers from several unions (including the IWW) turning out for a picket and rally called by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Strikers and supporters began streaming to the rally site at 5 am, and tried to turn back trucks hauling out scab Sunday editions. In the melee that followed, 12 were injured and 48 arrested. When picketers succeeded in turning back several trucks despite assaults by mounted police, union officials urged that an injunction barring effective picketing be complied with, answered by shouts of "Shut the *Tribune* Down!". For the next few hours no trucks moved into or out of the plant.

The *Tribune* rally was an impressive event that shows the potential power of the labor movement. But mass picketing on a sustained basis (at least to prevent distribution of the highly-profitable Thursday and Sunday editions) is necessary if the strike is to be won—as is real solidarity and an end to union scabbing.

BRITISH PRINTERS STRIKE

Some 6,000 printers and other production workers are on strike against Rupert Murdoch's News International newspaper group, while journalists, electricians, and other organized workers are engaging in full-scale union scabbing. Murdoch's *Times* and *Sun* are being printed by scabs at a 140-million-dollar computerized plant in London's outskirts and a Glasgow plant, and most of the scabs are members of non-striking unions. Journalists were offered annual pay hikes of \$2800 and free medical insurance to induce them to scab.

A major issue in the strike is the introduction of new technologies which will displace thousands of printing workers. The union hopes to negotiate agreements to phase in these technologies and to reduce the workforce through attrition, but Murdoch seems determined to break the union instead. Strikers have called on truck drivers and vendors to refuse to handle the scab papers and on readers to boycott them, and have appealed to the Trades Union Congress to expel the electricians union for scabbing. Reportedly, England's draconian new labor legislation restricting sympathy strikes and picketing is also undercutting the strike.

SCISSORBILL OF THE MONTH

In the wake of the Southern California supermarket strike-lockout, AlphaBeta announced that the concessions narrowly ratified by workers didn't go deep enough, and that it was closing its Fullerton warehouse. The affected workers then held a demonstration demanding that they be allowed *lower* wages. (If we all worked for free, then the bosses would find jobs for all.)

PAY HIKE AT RECORD LOW

The Labor Department reports that major collective-bargaining contracts reached in 1985 provided first-year pay increases averaging only 2.3%—the lowest ever recorded. (According to the Government, consumer prices for the year were up 3.8%.) These figures reflect a continuing decline: In 1984 first-year increases averaged 2.4% and in 1983 2.6%. And, for those who were still in doubt, they demonstrate conclusively that labor is continuing its headlong retreat.

MOSTEK WORKERS APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY

In September 1985, 1200 of the 1900 workers at the Mostek-Malaysia plant in Penang were permanently laid off. While the company, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation, based in Hartford, Connecticut, promised to pay \$5 million in compensation by October 5th and help displaced workers find other jobs, this has not yet occurred to our knowledge as we go to press. Workers have been picketing the plant, located in the Bayan Lepas Free Trade Zone, since September 29th in support of their demands for reinstatement or fair compensation.

Many of the workers have been with Mostek since it opened in 1974, having worked there since their teens. In some cases both husband and wife have been laid off and left to face a bleak future in a depressed electronics industry. (Only about half of the 534 Mostek workers laid off last April have found other jobs.)

For its part, the Government has suggested that retrenched workers take up farming, since that is where most of them came from. This ironic proposal (since it was the lure of good-paying jobs in the Free Trade Zone that led many of these workers to abandon their rural poverty in the first place) is seen as a cynical maneuver to avoid any responsibility for the laid-off workers.

Mostek workers need your support! Pressure must be brought to bear on the company and the Government to come to terms with the workers. Write letters of protest to: (1) Mr. Mike Sharp, Managing Director, Mostek Malaysia SDN, BHD, Bayan Lepas Free Trade Zone, Phase III, Penang, West Malaysia. (2) Mostek (American Headquarters) and/or United Technologies. (3) The Honorable Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister, Malaysia, Prime Minister's Department, Jalan Dato Onn, 50480 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

If there is a Mostek company or subsidiary or other appropriate target in your town (check the phone book), hold a demonstration or picket.

Send copies of your protest letters and information about solidarity actions to the Campaign in Support of Retrenched Workers, Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth), 37 Loring Birch, Penang, Malaysia.

NEW YORK LABOR RACKETEERING

The scummy side of US business unionism got an airing last December in the New York racketeering trial of Carmine Persico and nine other alleged members of the Colombo organized-crime group. The FBI played tapes in which Ralph Scopo, president of the Cement and Concrete Workers District Council from 1977 to April 1985, told a contractor named Assalti that labor payoffs would ensure "peace of mind".

Mr. Assalti testified that he had paid the union executive \$600 in connection with the building of a gymnasium for La Guardia Community College in Queens in 1975, and \$2,000 in connection with concrete work for the Saint Albans Parish Hall in Queens last year. In both cases, he said, he made the payments to avert the use of union labor, which he said was more costly than his non-union workforce.

The taped conversation between Assalti and Scopo took place in Scopo's parked car. Assalti has pleaded guilty to making illegal payments to a union official, and has agreed to co-operate with the Government on condition that his co-operation will be made known to the judge who sentences him.

Payoffs and extortion are nothing new to the degenerate sectors of US labor unionism. Nor are connections with organized crime. At worst, the waning of internal democracy within so many US unions has turned union leaders into little feudal lords out to line their pockets. At best, the top level of leadership within unions accepts concessions and deals rather than rock the boat, even as it sinks. At a time when union power is shrinking, only a resurgence of rank-and-file control can revitalize American labor.

CLERICAL WAGES DROP: Salaries for US clerical workers dropped by 1.5% from 1983 to 1984.

European Food Workers Demonstrate Solidarity

More than 3500 workers from 10 Western European countries joined a protest march and rally November 1st in front of one of the two world headquarters of the Unilever group in Rotterdam, Netherlands. The demonstration was sponsored by the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) and its European regional organization, the European Committee of Food Workers' Unions (ECF-IUF). It culminated in presentation to the Rotterdam management of a petition signed by 70,000 workers in European Unilever plants denouncing the Unilever group's policy of drastically re-organizing its activities by concentrating on its most profitable lines while dropping others without regard for social consequences.

The affiliated unions of the IUF have for some time demanded that the Unilever group, the world's largest food combination, meet with their international representatives. Their demands intensified after last March, when Unilever announced a rationalization plan which caused considerable disruption and movement of activities from some countries to others. Though the group's profits rose 12% last year, it has cut employment in Europe by 20% in recent years.

Speakers at the rally repeatedly referred to the frustration union representatives feel in attempting to deal with national Unilever executives who evade responsibility on the ground that policy is decided in Rotterdam and London (the other head office of Unilever), while the group's international management rigidly maintains that labor relations are a purely local or national affair.

Receiving the workers' petition for Unilever management was M. H. van Mens, national personnel manager for the Netherlands, who stressed that he would respond only to Dutch representatives and suggested that unionists from other lands should meet with company representatives "in each individual country within the framework of the information and consultative structures existing therein".

Standing at the front door as he read his short statement, van Mens was barely audible five feet away. Most of the 3500 demonstrators had no idea he was speaking at all. As he was nearing the end of his remarks, a small band on the speakers' stand struck up the Internationale. The crowd picked it up, each one singing in her or his own language, as they walked away: "...No more tradition's chains shall bind us.... the International Union shall be the human race...." Van Mens, whose words had so cavalierly dismissed most of the workers, was left speaking mainly to himself.

(The above has been reprinted, with minimal editing, from the News Bulletin of the International Food and Allied Workers' Associations, Number 12, 1985.)



Workers from 10 countries came together to protest the Unilever group's policies, demanding that the company negotiate with them on an international basis, since it makes its decisions that way.

REVOLUTIONARY UNION NEWS

FRANCE: The revolutionary unionists of the French National Confederation of Labor (CNTF) have been making gains in recent months in their efforts to be regarded as a legitimate workers' representative.

A recent ruling from the Appeals Tribunal of the 16th District of Paris recognizes the right of the CNT's Communication Workers Union to have representation on the Interenterprise Committee of the ORTF. (Note: The ORTF is the French Office of Radio and Television, a Government-run enterprise. The Interenterprise Committee is a delegate body of all unions representing the workers of a single employer.)

The Communist Party-dominated CGT and the Socialist Party-influenced CEDT unions put aside their differences to join in opposing recognition of the CNTF union section and delegates.

Unlike other Government-sponsored workplace bodies, such as the Personnel Delegates and Works Committees, which are designed to elicit labor-management cooperation, the committees of union delegates have the job of facilitating union activity within the enterprise (distributing union literature, posting notices, defending union members' rights, and the like). The CNTF opposes these other, corporatist, bodies and refuses to participate in them.

Another indication of CNTF growth was the formation in November of the Federation Nationale des PTT-CNT (National Federation of Postal and Telecommunication Workers-CNT). This national body will allow the CNTF to claim certain trade-union prerogatives within the many small workplaces where they have a presence, such as the right to negotiate with the bosses, distribute union literature, set up union advisory bodies, hold meetings, and collect dues during working hours. This development, accompanied by the decision of the Appeal Tribunal, is an indication that revolutionary unionism is gaining ground in France.

(Sources: *Direct Action* and *Le Combate Syndicaliste*)

TO THE WORKING CLASS
there is no foreigner but the capitalist.

AN INJURY TO ONE... SOUTH AFRICAN UNIONISTS FACE TREASON CHARGES

Four South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) leaders—Thozamile Gqweta, Sisa Nuikelane, Sam Kikine, and Isaac Ngcobo—continue to face treason charges for organizing South African workers. The four were arrested last May along with 12 leaders of the United Democratic Front; but though the Government dropped its treason charges against the 12 UDF leaders December 10th, it failed to drop charges against the four SAAWU leaders.

SAAWU is South Africa's most-militant union, and has been a target of special government repression. Each of the four facing treason charges—and possible death sentences—has been arrested and "detained" without trial on numerous occasions under South Africa's notorious security legislation.

Unions have become a special focus of the ongoing repression, as workers have organized not only to win better conditions here and now, but also to put an end to the rotten system under which they work and live. Hundreds of union activists have been detained—and frequently murdered—under the state of emergency and security legislation. Scores of unionists continue to be held in South Africa's prisons.

Our fellow workers in South Africa need your help. Send a letter demanding that all charges against the four SAAWU leaders be dropped immediately to P. W. Botha, President, Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa. Send a copy of your letter to the South African consulate or trade office nearest you.

sound of a distant drum

Twice a year, on New Year's Day and the Queen's birthday, I frantically scour the Queen's Honours List in the vain endeavor to ascertain that Britain's Tammany Hall mafia have finally ordered Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second to grant me a life peerage; but somehow the kneeling before the throne and the tapping on the right shoulder mit the sword never come my humble way. In a House of Lords full of My Lord Bishops, property speculators, Tory political hacks kicked out to grass in exchange for their safe political seats, Labour Party deadbeats who ate and drank so much as part of the working-class struggle, and trade-union bosses who spent their bureaucratic lives explaining to the working members that any struggle was futile and that they, as their final sacrifice for the cause, are now taking a life peerage, an attendance allowance, a good boozing bar and waiter service in their private restaurant, plus the wine committee, to argue the "workers' case" before the bar of world opinion. But it is now 1986, and I did not even make the short list.

It is foolish to pretend otherwise than that the mass organizations of the British working class have not merely received a bloody nose, but have been beaten back to the wall; and the middle-class Tories can afford to cheer as they chalk up legal and physical victories. It is foolish to whine that the Tories in power are doing these things, when the question is, as always, "When in political power, why did not every right-wing British Labour Government not do these things in the interest of the working class?" And we know the answers.

Two years from now Britain will have a general election, and one year before that a mass of liberal measures will highlight the political legislation of the day as voting fodder, and there is every chance that a right-wing Tory party will sweep back into power. But to hedge their bets anti-working-class legislation is already being forced into the statute book. The next legislation being pushed by Lord Young, the Employment Secretary, provides legal protection for scabs in a majority-supported strike action, by decreeing that scabs cannot be penalized by their unions for strikebreaking, and that potential scabs, like employers, can seek a legal injunction to prevent an "unlawful" strike. While despite the Tories' overwhelming defeat by "secretly" voting trade unionists who decided that their unions should continue giving financial support to their political arm, the Labour Party, the Tories are determined to try again to smash the connection between the mass trade-union movements and their political creation of almost a hundred years ago: the British Labour Party.

Panting after the gung-ho Tories like unto curs trailing a bitch in heat comes the weak and ineffectual Labour Party leadership, desperate to achieve impotent power and knowing it can pick up this political fool's gold only by betraying every historical socialist principle. They are not evil or wicked men or women, but fools in office who believe that despite betrayals of bitterly-fought-for ideals once in empty office, they will put into action the dreams of the last hundred years. But they never can and never will, for if you betray your own or others' ideals for office, then you can win that worthless office only by surrounding yourself with the political scum forced on you as the price of office, and there are your jailors.

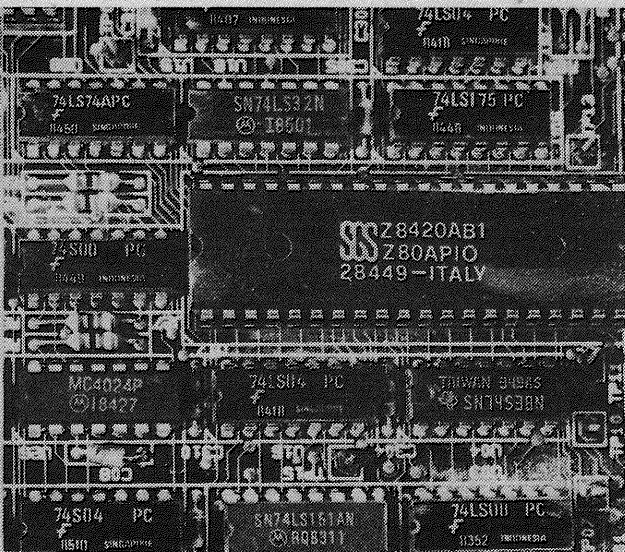
With massive purges by the leaders of Britain's Labour Party and trade unions as the inevitable actions of any weak and ineffectual leadership, the top brass of the 190,000 weak Civil and Public Service "Association" (no common working-class union title for them) are now moving into action to try to keep the Trotskyist Militant Tendency from controlling a number of CPSA branches. These civil-service "Association" members have found strange bedfellows, as Doll Tearsheet would giggle, for despite the inevitable sour right wings floating to the top in this cry for purges are "the broad Labour left groupings" and—surprise, surprise—the remains of the British Communist Party. One would have believed that after all the slaughter ("they say it was all legal, tovarish") of the Russian purges, they would be sickened of victims... but nay, nay, nay. The British Communist Party are now in the enjoyable pangs of their own purge, in that the middle-class, right-wing, Euro-Communist British Communist Party have expelled the hard-line Stalinists who control the renamed *Daily Worker*, and the tarnished prize at the end of the tunnel for them all is impotent power.

Arthur Moyse, London

DIRECT ACTION RE-LAUNCHED

The Direct Action Movement resumed publication of *Direct Action* last month. This monthly paper publishes reports of industrial and social struggles throughout England, as well as world labor news and debate on how best to move toward a new society. A six-issue subscription can be obtained for \$5 from Box 102, Hull, England.

**IF YOU THINK THE
SYSTEM IS WORKING
ASK SOMEONE WHO ISN'T**



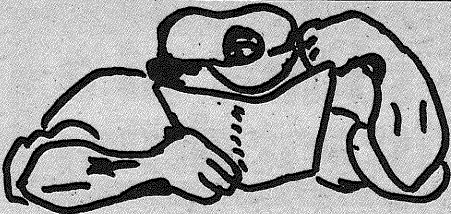
HOW MANY COUNTRIES CAN YOU FIND IN THIS PICTURE?

How many countries can you find within this picture? This close-up photo of a computer circuit board shows a few of the nations whose workers helped to build it. The pieces of the board were put together by assembly workers in Taiwan, building a type of computer terminal that is used by programmers in Manitoba, engineers in Shanghai, and secretaries in Johannesburg. This is one example of how international industry has become. Our employers do not let national boundaries get in their way when seeking higher profits and lower costs. In order to defend our interests, we need to find ways to organize jointly with our fellow workers throughout the world.

RUSSIAN JOBLESS BENEFITS INTRODUCED

The Soviet Union has introduced a form of unemployment benefits and begun an unusual public discussion about joblessness as a result of the Gorbachev Government's new economic policies. Last November, five ministries and a state committee dealing with agriculture were merged into a superagency, resulting in the loss of more than 3,000 jobs. In January the jobless officials were promised full pay for three months if they were unable to find new employment.

The Soviet Government had not acknowledged the existence of unemployment in Russia since 1930, when it declared the problem to have been eliminated. Soviet law requires people of working age (with rare exceptions) to be employed.



Books for Union People



Solidarity Forever: An Oral History of the IWW, edited by Stewart Bird, Dan Georgakas, and Deborah Shaffer (Lake View Press, Box 578279, Chicago 60657, 247 pages, \$9.95 paper)

Fellow Worker Fred Thompson tells of a high-school student who came into the IWW hall one day looking for information about the Wobblies. Fred offered him a copy of *The IWW: Its First Seventy Years*, but the student declared that he wasn't interested in the IWW—he just wanted to know about the *Wobblies*. It turned out that he was looking for information on the kind of people who made up the IWW. This book, along with memoirs such as the one by FW McGuckin forthcoming from Kerr Press, helps to fill that void.

Solidarity Forever is built around more-complete versions of the interviews with present and former IWW members that ran in the film *The Wobblies*, with some interviews not used in that film and introductions by Dan Georgakas. The interviews are presented in narrative form, without questions or indications of where changes and cuts have been made. Interviewed are Bruce Phillips, Jack Miller, Joseph Murphy, Sophie Cohen, Irma Lombardi, Irving Abrams, Henry Pfaff, Vanio Konga, Dominic Mignone, Irving Hanson, Nels Peterson, Violet Miller, Mike Foudy, Katie Pintek, Roger Baldwin, Art Shields, George Hodin, Fania Steelink, Frank Cedervall, James Fair, Fred Hansen, Phil Melman, Art Nurse, Tom Scribner, Nicolaas Steelink, and Fred Thompson. Several of these people are still members, though in most cases you wouldn't know it from what the editors have included. Those who stuck tend to get less space than those who dropped out to join the CP or otherwise left the labor movement. Several fellow workers still in the IWW who were active in the period that interests the editors (basically from 1905 through the mid '20s) aren't included at all.

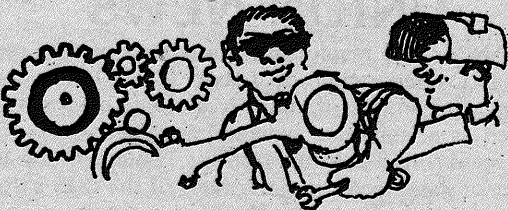
There are several good things to be said about this book, but it is deeply flawed. No attempt was made to ensure that the interviews were accurately transcribed or to check people's recollections for accuracy. Names of ships, shipping lines, and newspapers, along with textile-industry terms, are frequently misspelled or otherwise incorrect. FW Phillips complains that things were inserted into his remarks that he never said, and that lyrics and other material have been altered. FW Thompson reports that his account of his arrest, charges, and trial has been changed, with the book claiming, for example, that all three Wobblies in his trial were convicted, when actually one was acquitted.

Many other details in the book are similarly incorrect, whether because of transcription errors, changes introduced by the editors, or faulty memories. Many Wobs will be surprised to read that the IWW was a patriotic outfit and supported World War I. Indeed, FW Sophie Cohen telephoned after receiving the book to mention that workers hadn't had time to worry about being patriotic or carrying around flags: They were much too busy fighting to preserve and improve conditions.

Many of these errors will creep into other books and articles on the IWW, adding to the confusion and misinformation of which there is already far too much. And with a little bit of fact-checking, such as showing the manuscript to someone familiar with the IWW or enabling interviewees to correct their transcripts (preferably both), many of these errors could easily have been prevented. With more care for accurate transcription of the interviews and more respect for what people actually had to say, many of the errors would not have intruded in the first place.

But, as I said, the book is not without its good points: It reads well, has better coverage of the IWW's Marine Transport Workers than any other source—not because its coverage is good, but because for some reason there is no good coverage of the transport workers (the Philadelphia longshore and other MTW activities are probably the most-poorly-reported part of our history), and has some powerful and moving accounts by our fellow workers worthy of being preserved with greater fidelity. This is a book which many will find of interest, but which could have been made much better with a little more effort.

Jon Bekken



SITDOWNS TO CONCESSIONS

FROM SITDOWNS TO CONCESSIONS, an autobiographical account by John Anderson (Socialist Worker, PO Box 16085, Chicago 60616, \$2): In 1933, during the Briggs strike in Detroit, John Anderson, a metal finisher, joined the IWW and helped it organize there and in Cleveland, later switching to the UAW. His pamphlet deals more with the struggles inside the UAW than with the UAW's struggles against the auto companies. Its main focus is on Walter Reuther, whom Anderson portrays as a loyal member of the CP up to the Hitler-Stalin pact.

The pamphlet quotes a lengthy memo issued by Leonard Woodcock before he became president of the UAW on how union officials weaken the roles of department committeemen, penalize them for standing up for their fellow workers, and even help companies get rid of them. From his evidence Anderson could conclude that presidents of the UAW, no matter who they are or what their "ism" may be, act much the same, just as the hands of a clock perform the same way no matter what they are made of, indicating that unions have to be built differently to act differently. But instead, Anderson concludes that they need to follow better politicians.

Buttons:

- () Build Militant Unionism75
- () For More of the Good Things of Life75
- () General Defense Button35

Posters:

- () Joe Hill10.00
- () General Strike10.00
- () Huelga General10.00
- () Draftees of the World Unite10.00
- () Four Hours Work for Eight Hours Pay10.00
- () Fat Cat10.00

*These items are offered for sale as a convenience to the readers of the IW. They are not official IWW literature, and the union takes no position on their content. The IWW does not engage in direct or indirect alliances with political or anti-political groups or sects. Quantity discounts are available on only some of the above titles.

LITERATURE DISCOUNT POLICY

Bulk orders of five or more of any item on the IWW Literature List, unless otherwise indicated, may be or-

dered at a 40% discount if orders are prepaid. We offer a 30% discount on similar orders which we must invoice. Postage will be added to all orders that are not prepaid. Please allow three weeks for delivery. (ND) indicates that no discount is available.

INSIDE THE CIRCLE: A Union Guide to the QWL, by Mike Parker (South End Press, 156 pages, \$10): This is an informed and critical study of Quality of Work Life Circles that many companies have launched in the hope of replacing worker-management hostility with co-operation. It is a big 8-by-11 book, enlivened with many cartoons. From both Japanese and European practice, this one-sided "co-operation" is growing, and tends to fit much of the newer technology. Can it be turned around to make work a more satisfactory part of our lives?

CARRY IT ON: A History in Song and Pictures of the Working Men and Women of America, by Pete Seeger and Bob Reiser (Simon and Schuster, 1985, 260 pages, 8½ by 11, clothbound \$18.95, paperback \$10.95): You can sing from this book if you want to, as it has words and music for 82 labor songs. But a better use is to lay the book where it will intrigue your friends. Its layout of cartoons, songs, photos, and quotations is likely to interest even those you thought hopeless.

The book is a synopsis of two centuries of working-class hopes and struggles, including many songs by Wobblies and from the IWW Songbook. Eighteen songs are included for the last 20 years.

Fred Thompson

The Trilateral Commission and Elite Planning for World Management, edited by Holly Sklar, South End Press, Box 68, Astor Station, Boston, Massachusetts 02123

This book gives a clear picture of the "one-sided class war" and what the corporate owners have in store for us. The Trilateral Commission is an organization of some 300 members of the ruling classes of America, Japan, and Western Europe. They bring in politicians to help them control "the masses", and they bring in conservative labor leaders to help them control the unions. Their purpose is to safeguard and increase the power of Western capitalism in an explosive world.

This book does not offer many solutions. It only points out the problems faced by workers everywhere with well-documented facts based on years of research. Those of us in the IWW know, however, that organizing on an international scale around the theme of industrial democracy has always been the answer to profiteering and economic inequality. Our problem has been finding effective tools that will enable large numbers of workers to see through the smokescreen of global capitalism and join us in our struggle for freedom, dignity, and economic security.

This book may be written off by some as "red propaganda", but it is full of direct quotes from trilateral reports confirming everything the IWW has been saying for years about the concentration of wealth and power into ever fewer hands. Read it and pass it on to someone who works in a factory. It may help make the class war two-sided.

Gary Cox, X325428

Literature!

Practical and Informational:

- () Organizing Manual75
 - () Collective Bargaining Manual2.50
 - () Labor Law for the Rank and Filer*2.50
 - () Inflation: Cause and Cure25
 - () One Big Union (About the IWW)1.25
 - () Workers' Guide to Direct Action35
 - () The General Strike (by Ralph Chaplin)75
 - () Unions and Racism1.00
 - () Abolish the Wage System (ND)50
 - () IWW Preamble and Constitution1.00
 - () Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety50
 - () A Quiz on You and the Arms Race10
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PLEASE SEND ALL ORDERS TO: IWW, 3435 NORTH SHEFFIELD, SUITE 202, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60657

YUPPIES WE AIN'T

They're doing it to us again. In the 1950s, Time-Life and other Establishment media outlets showed America as a swarm of affluent college students swallowing goldfish, crowding into phone booths, and dancing in marathons. Everyone was giddy and liked Ike.

In the 1980s they tell us that everyone is a Young Urban Professional, or Yuppie. Yuppies wear suits and ties, make scads of money, and eat quiche at brightly-lit cafes. Everyone is giddy and likes Rambo—er, Ronnie.

The Yuppie image is what they have been showing us on TV sitcoms and dramas for 30 years. The workplace is almost never shown—just all the fun things that happen after work and on weekends.

Yuppies consume, they don't produce. Wine and cheese, boutiques, and beautiful apartments adorn their largely superficial but financially-secure lifestyles. They are moving up, paying no mind to the worldwide network of sweatshops that subsidize their way of life by making all the pretty-colored products they use. Question: Where is Trivial Pursuit made? Answer: Taiwan.

The Yuppie-ization process is designed to Jerry Rubinize an entire generation. Everyone sells out and lives happily ever after in the marvelous corporate world of advertising, investment, marketing, and real-estate firms. The message is repeated ad infinitum. The '60s are over, the '60s are over, they drum into our heads.

Never mind the fact that the largest demonstration in the history of this country took place in 1982 at New York City's Central Park. Never mind the fact that the 1985 anti-apartheid campus-divestment movement has involved more students at many colleges than were involved at the height of the student protests in the '60s. Never mind the fact that the '70s were not as dead as they seem, as singer Charlie King so accurately puts it in his song "Vaguely Reminiscent of the '60s". He sarcastically remarks how on January 1st, 1970 the entire country dropped into a "full lotus position" and "for 10 years stared at their navels". Never mind the women's-liberation movement, the no-nukes movement, the unionization of teachers and textile workers. According to "the guardians of reality, the thought police, the media", he continues, it all didn't really happen.

My father was a Yuppie, back in the late '50s and early '60s, but no one made his generation into media stars. Sorry, Dad, but you missed the boat.

There have actually been Young Urban Professionals for a hundred years, though it's true that they've multiplied ever since World War II. As the US expanded its empire, American workers got more of the paperwork jobs in the growing service sector. So the urban, college-educated, well-off population has increased in this country. But so has unemployment, along with minimum-wage, fast-food, messenger, and low-paying clerical jobs.

Unfortunately there are no mass-market Rambo-style movies to show this. There are only Yuppie movies and Yuppie TV shows. Yuppies have easy-to-solve problems and few real emotions, and keep a Ronald Reagan smile on their faces. See *Saint Elmo's Fire* in the movies or *Hometown* on TV for proof of this point.

The underside of the Yuppie dream, gentrification, is ignored. We are taught that boutiques and franchises like Haagen-Dazs ice cream and David's Cookies and Gourmet Popcorn are good for the area, because they upgrade it. But the workers whose labor subsidizes the Yuppies' lifestyles are forced to move out of the neighborhood, along with the Mom and Pop stores they grew up with.

It is time for a new wave of "Yuppies" to correct this situation and show who has suffered the most in urban areas while being ignored by the media—who has endured the most pain and sacrifice in the daily struggle to survive. This wave of "Yuppies" has the same acronym, but a different meaning: Young Urban Proletariat.

Bruce Kayton

"SHOPPING" AGAINST APARTHEID

UAW Local 1520 members mounted a successful action in London, Canada against Miracle Mart. Some 40 members went shopping October 26th at a Miracle Mart store selling canned and fresh South African products. After pasting stickers on many apartheid commodities reading "Hands Off: Product of Apartheid" and leafletting other customers, the fellow workers filled their carts to the brim and lined up in front of the turnstiles, but refused to pay for the commodities in protest against the food chain's complicity with South Africa. The store manager was livid, but was unable to get police to the store before the fellow workers finished.

SACTU Solidarity reports that a day and a half of production time was lost re-shelving goods. And it seems that once stickers are firmly attached they cannot be removed without permanent damage to the original label—making the merchandise unsalable.

REAGANSPEAK: An analysis of Reagan's State of the Union address showed use of the magic adjectives "free" and "new" at the rate of one a minute. These uses included "new dreams", "new heights", "new basics", "new promise", "new opportunity", "new competition", "free markets", "free trade", "freedom's success", "freedom fighters", and "faith, freedom, and family".

A SHORTER DAY
means higher pay.

Ms Meg



SOMEONES CIRCULATING A MEMO... IT SAYS
ALL GASES RELEASED FROM THE PLANT
SHOULD BE TESTED ON MANAGEMENT FIRST!

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(Received During December 1985)

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| TOTAL | 272.00 |

Many thanks, fellow workers, for your generous support.
(The *Industrial Worker* loss for December was \$344.55.)

PRICES RISE

We have just been informed of a 33% hike in the cost of mailing this paper. This latest price hike comes in the wake of a similar (though somewhat higher) increase last year, plus increases in the cost of typesetting and printing. We don't want to raise our prices, as we want the *Industrial Worker* to get to as many fellow workers as possible. So how about giving to the Sustaining Fund, talking to your local bookstore about carrying the IWW, or ordering a bundle for yourself?

NO MORE CROOKED HEADLINES

With this issue, the IWW Editorial Collective welcomes our "new" (actually slightly-used) headliner, selected for economy and ease of use. Even with a minimal number of headline disks (a separate one is needed for each style and size), the headliner cost much more than we had on hand. Contributions to help erase this deficit are needed and appreciated.

RECEIVED FOR HEADLINER

| | |
|---|--------|
| Walter Hooke (in memory of Ralph Chaplin) | 100.00 |
| John C. Einsiedel | 3.00 |
| Joanne Forman | 1.00 |
| Ed Mann | 5.00 |
| U Cellar IU 660 Job Branch | 100.00 |
| Previously on Hand | 330.00 |
| Cost of Headliner | 918.70 |
| Remaining Deficit | 379.70 |

WHY JOIN THE IWW?

Because there are things we can do together that we cannot do alone. Some of these things will benefit your job and some will merely benefit the human race. Whether we are in a position to get you a pay raise or not, your conscience will repay you and your self-respect will increase if you join with us to get things done.

Since we are a union, this offer is open only to those who work for wages or salary; but since we are building One Big Union, it is open to wage and salary workers whether they happen to bargain through other unions or not. Look at the directory on Page 7. If you can readily reach someone there, do so. If not, write to the General Secretary, IWW, 3435 North Sheffield, Chicago, IL 60657, with a line about your job. The initiation fee is \$5 in the U.S., and dues are \$5 a month.

IWW Directory

ALASKA: Southeast Alaska General Membership Branch, c/o Bird, 1680 Harbor Way, Juneau 99801. Barry Roderick, Delegate, Box 748, Douglas 99824. Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage 99508.

AUSTRALIA: IWW Delegate, 417 King Street (1st Floor), Newton, Sydney.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver General Membership Branch, Box 34334 Station D, Vancouver V6J 4P3, Canada, (604) 876-8438. West Kootenay IWW Group, PO Box 941, Nelson V1L 6A5, Canada.

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco Bay Area General Membership Branch, PO Box 40485, San Francisco 94140. Little River IWW Group, c/o PO Box 302, Little River 95456. R.M.R. Kroopkin, Delegate, 3924½ Park Boulevard, San Diego 92103. Richard Ellington, Delegate, 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland 94609, (415) 658-0293. David Bernreuter, Delegate, 718 Cayuga Street, Santa Cruz 95062.

FLORIDA: Fred Hansen, Box 824, New Port Richey 33552.

GUAM: Shelby Shapiro, Delegate, PO Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910.

IDAHO: IWW Delegate, Route 1, Box 137, Potlatch 83855. Southeastern Idaho Forest Workers Affinity Group IU 120, Box 764, Pocatello 83201.

ILLINOIS: Chicago General Membership Branch, 3435 North Sheffield, Suite 202, Chicago 60657, (312) 549-5045. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 1 pm. Campaign IWW Group, Jeff Stein, Delegate, Box 2824, Station A, Champaign 61820.

KANSAS: General Defense Committee, Arthur J. Miller, Secretary, PO Box 6130, Kansas City 66106.

KENTUCKY: Louisville IWW Group, 2024 Baringer Avenue, Louisville 40204.

LOUISIANA: IWW Group, PO Box 16725, Baton Rouge 70893.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch, Box 454, Cambridge 02139. Meetings first Monday of each month, 522-7090. Western Massachusetts IWW Group, Box 465, Hadley 01035.

MICHIGAN: Southeast Michigan General Membership Branch, 42 South Summit, Ypsilanti 48197, (313) 483-3478. Meetings second Sunday of each month. University Cellar IU 660 Job Branch, 341 East Liberty, Ann Arbor 48107. People's Warehouse IU 660 Job Branch, c/o Burkhardt, 727 West Ellsworth Road, Ann Arbor 48104. IWW Delegate, 415 Ethel, Grand Rapids 49506.

MINNESOTA: Twin Cities General Membership Branch, Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate, 1621 Marshall (Number 3), Saint Paul 55104.

MONTANA: Clark Fork Valley IWW Group, PO Box 8562, Missoula 59807, (406) 728-6053. A. L. Nurse, Delegate, Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls 59874, (406) 827-3238.

NEW YORK: New York City General Membership Branch PO Box 183, New York 10028. Henry Pfaff, Delegate, 77 Eckhart, Buffalo 14207, (716) 877-6073. Jackie Panish, Delegate, 99-12 65th Road, Number 5-J, Rego Park 11374, (212) 868-1121.

OHIO: Southwest Ohio General Membership Branch, Box 92, Clifton 45316, (513) 767-9217. Prison Organizing Project: Dennis Wolfel, Number 145-554, Box 45699, Lucasville 45699-0001.

PENNSYLVANIA: Tom Hill, Delegate, PO Box 41928, Philadelphia 19101.

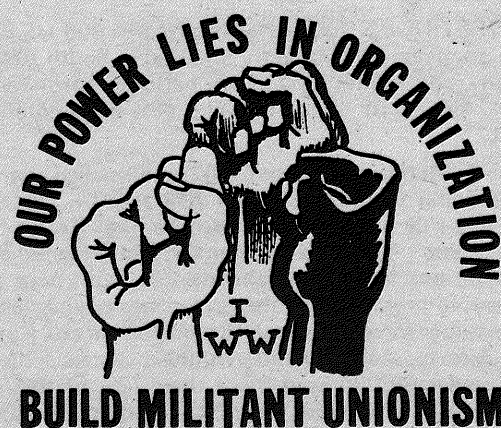
SOUTH CAROLINA: Harbinger Publications IU 450, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia 29201, (803) 254-9398.

TEXAS: Andrew Lee, Delegate, 3402 Enfield, Apartment B, Austin 78703, (512) 472-7854. Gilbert Mers, Delegate, 7031 Kernel, Houston 77087, (713) 921-0877.

VIRGINIA: IWW Delegate, 140 Racefield Drive, Toano 23168.

WASHINGTON: Bellingham General Membership Branch PO Box 1386, Bellingham 98227. Seattle General Membership Branch, 3238 33rd Avenue South, Seattle 98144. Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, 2115 South Sheridan, Tacoma 98405, (206) 272-8119. Orchard Workers Organizing Project, Box 2223, Chelan 98816. Bill Turnmire, Delegate, North 10109 Wesley, Spokane 99218, (509) 466-9503. Walla Walla IWW Group, Box 392, Walla Walla 99362.

WISCONSIN: Madison General Membership Branch, c/o 1846 Jenifer, Madison 53704, (608) 251-1937 or 249-4287.



AROUND OUR UNION

CHICAGO: The General Membership Branch sponsored a discussion of the need for a shorter workweek January 25th at a local bookstore, and also provided a speaker to accompany the film *The Wobblies* when it was shown at a local community college. On January 23rd fellow workers joined a picket line at the South African consulate to protest the treason charges being pressed against four South African Allied Workers Union leaders, distributing 500 leaflets to participants and passersby. Picket organizers asked FW Jon Bekken to say a few words to picketers at the end of the demonstration. Branch members have also joined the picket lines at the *Chicago Tribune* and demonstrations against US intervention in Central America in recent months, as well as confronting agents of the Coors Company who came to town to get black and Hispanic entrepreneurs to promote their scab brews.

FLORIDA: The Fellow Workers in Lake Worth have sent us the following details of their January 12th showing of *The Wobblies*. In Lake Worth there are two radio programs in Finnish, and the FWs succeeded in getting them to make advance announcements of the film program on two consecutive Sundays. Before the showing, Viola and Archie Brown played the violin and piano to the 125-strong audience, all of whom received copies of the *Industrial Worker*. The evening ended with a dance.

SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN: Branch Secretary Jeff Ditz has lined up his four co-workers at the Ann Arbor Tenants Union, and they're now petitioning the GEB for recognition as a job branch. The Detroit Speedy Print workers who lined up recently are opening negotiations on their first contract.

The Branch hosted the IWW art exhibition "Wobbly: 80 Years of Rebel Art" during December and the first two weeks of January. The exhibition, which features 85 prints assembled by FW Cortez originally shown in Chicago last summer, was previously displayed at the University Cellar, where it led to the sale of 45 copies of the IWW Calendar.

The Branch also reports that workers are continuing shop-floor resistance at the Humane Society, National Reproductions (scene of a health-related work stoppage reported earlier), and the University of Michigan hospital. IWW members and supporters have been active in all three battles.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Bay Area General Membership Branch held a well-attended pot-luck get-together over the holiday season, and recently contributed \$200 to the Watsonville cannery strikers' food bank, which is run by the rank and file. The Branch is also working to organize a West Coast tour of speakers coming to the US to participate in the International Labor Conference, and their January bulletin closes with the following: "The More Things Change Department: The Hormel

strikers in Minnesota battle with the bosses' own army, otherwise called the National Guard, with some success. One is left to wonder: Whose nation are they guarding?"

A LESSON FROM ORWELL

Recently the management at the People's Wherehouse clarified some long-standing misconceptions. At the Wherehouse, words no longer mean what workers—members of the IWW—thought they meant; they now mean just the opposite.

You may be familiar with this concept from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. George Orwell coined the term "double speak" for it. At the People's Wherehouse it is known as co-op speak.

Among other things, Chief Operations Officer Vince Ciccarelli has informed workers that equality means inequality. For some time now he has been arguing vociferously against equal pay as a basically-unfair principle. True equality, he claims, is based on unequal rewards. Management are now advancing this principle during negotiations with the Wherehouse job branch to justify a new pay plan they wish to impose.

As things currently stand, the highest-paid employee in the consortium of co-op warehouses is paid over 10 times the wage of the lowest-paid co-op worker. That this degree of inequality is at odds with the basic principles on which the Michigan Federation of Food Cooperatives (owners of the People's Wherehouse) and the co-op movement are founded has been ignored by the powers that be (such as the Board of Directors). Is it any wonder, then, that the highest-paid co-op employee should also be the most vociferous proponent of inequality? He would have us believe that inequality is necessary to create "true equality". Apparently some individuals are worth 10 times as much as others.

In these negotiations the union has recognized the necessity of some pay differentials (such as higher pay to workers with dependents), but has presented alternative proposals to management. Management negotiators, however, are proving to be intransigent. They have refused to consider the union's proposals, demanding the right to set pay scales and individual pay rights unilaterally.

Management has also recently engaged in several unfair labor practices and contract violations which would begin to eviscerate the bargaining unit (moving slowly in hopes of not arousing opposition). These issues are currently being grieved by the union, which will carry out job actions if necessary to defend itself.

Just how much power is enough? It seems that management will not be satisfied until we all speak co-op speak and, like Winston Smith, find our true "freedom" in wage slavery.

X332738

DID YOU NOTICE?

CLASS TREASON: Since 1962, the AFL-CIO's American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) has served as a conduit for CIA and corporate money in the transnational corporations' ceaseless attempts to undermine profit-threatening unions abroad. The unholy alliance continues, with the AFL-CIO spending \$43 million in its 1985 foreign-policy budget to help crush radical unionism. The US Government directly contributed \$38 million to the AIFLD's endeavors in some 83 countries, including South Africa, the Philippines, Guatemala, and El Salvador, where the AIFLD undermined unions criticizing Duarte.

FOR SELF-SERVING SANCTIMONIOUSNESS, few can top Thomas G. Powell, chairperson and chief executive officer of the Martin Marietta Corporation. His response to charges of fraud, waste, and corruption in the military-industrial complex? "Never before has so much money been spent by so many people with so little dishonesty."

GOOD NEWS: A recent Census Bureau report indicates that the city of Chicago is now adding more housing units than it is losing through demolition or abandonment. The turnaround is long overdue. Between 1970 and 1980, the city lost more than 44,000 dwellings; between 1980 and 1984 it got about 4,000 back.

INVESTING IN APARTHEID: Nearly 300 US companies are deeply and directly involved in South Africa's economy, controlling 33% of the nation's motor-vehicle market, 44% of its oil market, and 48% of its computer market.

RENT: Between 1970 and 1983, the median share of income going to rent rose from 20% to 30%. Since the 1880s, the rule of thumb has been "a week's wage for a month's rent". This 25% standard in fact reflected average conditions for most of this century, with poor tenants paying more and wealthier tenants paying less of their incomes in rent. The shift to 30% conceals a much bigger bite for poor tenants: In 1980, renters with incomes under \$3,000 paid more than 72% of their incomes in rent, while those with incomes between \$3,000 and \$7,000 paid 47%.

PHILIPPINE FLAME FANNING: The most popular film in the Philippines these days is *Hidden Riches*, a 50-minute documentary on the \$800 million dollars' worth of villas, apartment houses, supermarkets, and hotels owned by President Marcos, his wife Imelda, and their friends. In the countryside church workers feed the hungry at soup kitchens and then show the movie. For the Filipinos on the street, there is no doubt that this is just a fraction of the fortune that the Marcos clique has sent out of the country against the day the working class succeeds in driving them out.

MOROCCO UNIONIST KILLED: Amnesty International has received reports that Tahani Amine, member of the Union National d'Ingenieurs (National Union of Engineers) died November 6th as a result of torture inflicted while he was held incommunicado in the Derb Moulay Cherif detention center in Morocco. Amine was arrested October 27th, along with his wife Maria and 35 other people, as part of the Government crackdown on dissent.

BUYOUT: In the face of the Reagan Administration's dream of selling Amtrak, Dulles Airport, the Postal Service (or at least the profitable Express mail), the NASA space-shuttle program, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, perhaps the American Civil Liberties Union's offer to buy the Justice Department was no joke. As ACLU executive director Ira Glasser observed: "Civil-rights lawyers are increasingly functioning as 'private attorneys general', enforcing laws the Justice Department is failing to enforce. We might as well go all the way." We should indeed. The IWW is opposed to paying money to get what workers should already own. Let's take over the whole place.

WAITING FOR CHILD CARE: Today some 42% of mothers with children under six work outside the home. In New York, only about 17% of the children whose parents want child care are in programs. The other 83% (and most families elsewhere in the US) rely on makeshift arrangements of baby-sitters, relatives, and part-time nursery schools—a juggling act that drains their energy and leaves them worried about their kids.

SHOPS IN THE IWW

Every so often we receive a request that the *Industrial Worker* publish a list of IWW-organized shops. Space precludes listing these each issue, so keep this list for future reference.

Printing and Publishing House Workers IU 450: Whetstone Press, 94 Green Street, Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts 02130. The Print Shop, 333 Terry Road, Hauppauge, New York 11788. Harbinger Press, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29201. Partners Press, 410 West Washington, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103. Ren Center American Speedy Print (two locations), Detroit, Michigan. Einhorn Druck Und Presse, 205 West Main, Morenci, Michigan 49256. Eastown Printing Press, 415 Southeast Ethel, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506. Lakeside Press, 1301 Williamson, Madison, Wisconsin 53703. Gato Negro Press, Chicago, Illinois. Signature Press, Box 92, Bisbee, Arizona 85603. The Correct Line (typesetting), 3924½ Park Boulevard, San Diego, California 92103.

Foodstuff Workers IU 460: Fairhaven Co-op Mill, 1115 Railroad Avenue, Bellingham, Washington 98225.

Health Service Workers IU 610: Maryland Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (office staff), 2202 Maryland Avenue, Suite 1A, Baltimore, Maryland 21218.

Educational Workers IU 620: Ann Arbor Tenants Union (office staff), Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Restaurant, Hotel, and Building Service Workers IU 640: Brite Day Janitorial Co-op, Minneapolis/Saint Paul, Minnesota.

General Distribution Workers IU 660: People's Wherehouse, 727 West Ellsworth, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104. University Cellar, 341 East Liberty, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107. Mifflin Street Co-op, Madison, Wisconsin.



THE REAL ENEMY: Every new US weapons system has two preconditions: that some new, untried technology is in the wings, and that some new Soviet threat is pumped up. We've had "bomber gaps", "missile gaps", "windows of vulnerability". The real threat Star Wars was designed to meet was not an increasing Soviet military buildup abroad but a growing nuclear-freeze movement at home.

PIE IN THE SKY: As of November 19th the Pentagon had spent more than \$2 billion on space defense research, spread over more than 1500 contracts. The top seven initial contractors are Boeing (\$112 million), TRW (\$84.3 million), Hughes Aircraft (\$60 million), MIT's Lincoln Labs (\$59.7 million), Avco (\$53.4 million), Lockheed (\$45.7 million), and Rockwell (\$32 million).

FUNDAMENTALISTS OF A FEATHER: In a touching display of religious unity, both the delegation of Iran and that of the Vatican's Holy See to the '85 UN Women's Conference in Nairobi objected to the conference document encouraging protection for unwed mothers and their children.

PRIVATE PRISONS: One of the men who was in charge of Arkansas prisons at the time (not so long ago) when such practices as slave labor, lashings, and electric shocks led one court to characterize that state's prisons as "a dark and evil world completely alien to the free world" is now a vice-president of the nation's largest private jail operator, Correction Corporation of America. And Charles Fenton, under whose wardenship at the Lewisburg, Pennsylvania penitentiary two handcuffed and shackled inmates were beaten with ax handles, is now the owner of Buckingham Security Ltd, which is building a 20-million-dollar maximum-security prison near Pittsburgh.